

RED SOX TAKE SIXTH AND DECIDING BATTLE OF CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

BOSTON, September 11.—(Associated Press)—A fatal and costly error by Flack in right field in the third inning of today's game gave Boston its fourth victory over Chicago and the world series title, the series going down into history as the first "non-essential" in the major baseball circuit.

But for Flack's error the game would probably have been won by Chicago, 10. As it turned out, Boston triumphed 5-1. In the third inning Mays, first up for Boston, walked and was advanced to second on Hooper's sacrifice. Flack then drew another walk from Tyler, filling both first and second base. Pick then struck out at first. Mays went to third and Shean to second on the play. Whitman hit a hot liner to Flack in right, the outfielder dropping the ball and on the error Mays and Shean scored Boston's two runs of the game.

Sox Had Well Tuned Machine

On the whole, however, the Red Sox played far better ball this afternoon than did the Cubs, the infield, particularly, working like a well-tuned machine, many force outs on bases giving the Red Sox the advantage throughout the contest. Schang's pegging to second and first was unerring and a number of Cub runners died at the keystone and initial stations. Both teams got men on bases in almost every inning.

Both Mays and Tyler were hit hard, although the safeties were comparatively few. This was the only game in the series in which Boston out-hit Chicago. Mays allowing but three hits, one in the second and two in the third, when the losers earned their one run of the game, and Tyler being touched for five hits, one in the first, another in the third, two in the fourth, and one, the last, in the seventh. There were no extra base hits in the whole game.

After the close of the fourth inning Boston and Chicago played an air tight game, the remaining five frames of the contest but one hit being allowed, this one coming in the Boston seventh when, after two down, Strunk drew his second safety of the game. No run was scored after the fourth inning.

Carl Mays in Fine Form

Carl Mays pitched a remarkable game for Boston, holding Chicago down to three singles and walking but two men. He struck out one batter, Merkle, but hit Mann with a pitched ball. Mays' fielding was superb, he being credited with six assists. At bat he got right and scored the first run for Boston. Mays was charged with being at bat but twice, he drawing a walk from Tyler.

Although also pitching a good game, Tyler was far less effective than his rival. He found difficulty often in locating the plate and walked five men, but struck out three batters. His fielding was poor, in view of the fact that he was charged with an error on his two chances, securing but one assist in the whole game. He was twice at bat, but failed to hit, and drew a walk from Mays.

Mays struck out Merkle, walked Paskert and Flack once each, and hit Mann with a pitched ball. Tyler struck out Shean, McInnis and Scott once each, but walked Schang twice, and Thomas, Bay and Shean once each. Hooper and Thomas of the Red Sox were credited with a sacrifice hit each.

Cub Outfielders Kept Busy

The Boston batters kept the Chicago outfielders busy during the game, so frequently did the Red Sox hit out into the gardens. Paskert in center got six putouts, Mann in left two, and Flack in right one, the last mentioned dropping one fly. The Red Sox gardeners had by far an easier time, for Whitman got two putouts in left and Ruth, his successor, secured one, while Hooper secured one in right, Strunk going without a putout in center.

Among the infielders for Boston Scott at short and Shean at second tied in number of chances met and run. The former had three putouts and as many assists, while the latter secured two putouts and was credited with four assists. Hollocher, the Chicago short, had four assists, and Pick at second helped himself to three putouts and one assist. The rival third sackers broke no new ground.

Thomas had a putout and two assists, and Deal two putouts and one assist. On the initial sack McInnis secured sixteen putouts and one assist, while Merkle got six putouts and two assists. Schang behind the plate came through with one putout and two assists, while Kilflinger got four putouts and two assists.

McInnis Took 'Em All

On the initial sack McInnis secured sixteen putouts and one assist, while Merkle got six putouts and two assists. Schang behind the plate came through with one putout and two assists, while Kilflinger got four putouts and two assists.

Chicago scored its one run in this wise in the fourth inning: Flack, first up, singled, but Hollocher was out to McInnis, advancing Flack to second. Mann was hit by Mays with a pitched ball, but Schang shortly afterward threw him out at first. Paskert walked and Flack stole third. On Merkle's single Flack scored. Hooper in right grabbed Pick's line drive and the Cubs went out, losing a great chance to tie the score, if not to better it.

A detailed description of the game by innings follows:

Description of the Game

Opening batteries: Chicago—Tyler and Kilflinger; Boston—Mays and Schang.

First inning—Chicago: Flack, first up, was out, Thomas to McInnis. Hollocher followed suit, Shean to McInnis, and Mann retired the side, flying out to Scott at short. No hit, no run, no error.

Boston—Hooper, first up, died, Hollocher to Merkle. Shean struck out, Strunk singled, but the side was retired when Whitman flew out to Paskert in center field. One hit, no run, no error.

Second inning—Chicago: Paskert grounded to second and was out, Shean to McInnis. Merkle struck out. Pick singled, but was caught out a moment

after off first base, Mays to McInnis. One hit, no run, no error.

Boston—McInnis and Scott struck out in succession. Thomas walked. Schang grounded to Hollocher, who threw to Pick at second too late for a force out, but Thomas slid over the outlay and was touched out by Pick. No hit, no run, no error.

Another Snodgrass

Third inning—Chicago: Deal flew out to Whitman in left. Kilflinger was out, Scott to McInnis, and Tyler died in exactly the same manner. No hit, no run, no error.

Boston—Mays walked and took second on Hooper's sacrifice. Tyler to Merkle. Shean walked. Strunk was out, Pick to Merkle, advancing Mays to third and Shean to second. Whitman lined out a hot air drive to right field. Flack dropped the ball and his error scored Mays and Shean. McInnis got an infield hit, beating the ball to first, Whitman taking second, but the latter was out trying to get to second. Hollocher to Merkle to Deal. One hit, two runs, one error.

Fourth inning—Chicago: Flack singled. Hollocher was out to McInnis unassisted, Flack taking second on the play. Mays hit Mann with a pitched ball, the batter taking first base, but he was out shortly afterward off first. Schang to McInnis. Paskert walked and Flack stole third, scoring on Merkle's single, while Paskert went to second. Pick hit a hot liner, which Hooper grabbed for a putout in right, retiring the side. Two hits, one run, no error.

Red Sox Fill Bases

Boston—Scott singled and took second on Thomas' sacrifice. Kilflinger to Paskert. Flack walked and Mays singled, filling the bases, but Hooper grounded, forcing Scott out at the home plate, Merkle to Kilflinger. Schang going to third, Mays to second and the batter being safe at first. Shean, however, grounded to Deal at third, where Mays was forced out. Two hits, no run, no error.

Fifth inning—Chicago: Deal went out, Mays to McInnis. Kilflinger was out in the same manner, and Tyler retired the side, Shean to McInnis. No hit, no run, no error.

Boston—Strunk flew out to Mann in left; Whitman died, Hollocher to Merkle; McInnis was safe at first on Tyler's error, but Scott died to Flack in right, retiring the side. No hit, no run, no error.

Sixth inning—Chicago: Flack walked, but was forced out second by Hollocher, McInnis to Scott, the batter making first safely. Hollocher was in turn forced out at second by Mann. Merkle, however, the batter also making first safely. A moment later Mann was out at second, trying to steal. Schang to Shean. No hit, no run, no error.

Boston—Thomas flew out to Paskert in center; Schang walked. Mays gave Paskert another out in center, and Schang was out, trying to steal. Scott died, Kilflinger to Pick, retiring the side. No hit, no run, no error.

Seventh inning—Chicago: Paskert was out, Mays to McInnis. Thomas robbed Merkle of a hit off third, making a wonderful stop and throwing to McInnis in time for a putout at first base. Pick retired the side, making the third out, Mays to McInnis at first. One hit, no run, no error.

Boston—Hooper died on a grounder to Merkle at first base, unassisted. Shean was also out, Deal to Merkle. Strunk singled, but the side was retired, three out, when Whitman flew out to Paskert in center. One hit, no run, no error.

Eighth inning—Chicago: Barber was first up in the inning, batting for Deal. He was out to Whitman in left on a hot liner. O'Farrell, batting for Kilflinger, flew out to Scott at short, and McInnis, batting for Tyler, was out on a foul fly which Scott grabbed off the third base line, retiring the side. No hit, no run, no error.

At this stage of the game Whitman was withdrawn from the game, having injured his neck when he caught Barber's fly in left field. "Babe" Ruth succeeded him in the ninth.

Hendrix in Box For Cubs

Boston—A new batter went into the game for Chicago. Hendrix took Tyler's place in the box, while O'Farrell went in as catcher in place of Kilflinger. McInnis flew out to Mann in left, and Scott and Thomas batted in rapid succession to Paskert in center field, retiring the side. No hit, no run, no error.

Ninth inning—Chicago: Flack was out on a foul fly to Thomas at third base. Hollocher flew out to Ruth in left field, and Mann retired the side, Shean to McInnis, the latter pocketing the ball for a keep sake. No hit, no run, no error.

This brought the sixth and last game of the 1918 world series to a close, with the Boston Americans as winners, having taken four of the six games played.

Final Summary for Today's Game

Chicago, 1 run, 5 hits, two errors; Boston, 2 runs, 5 hits, no error.

CHICAGO

Flack rf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hollocher ss. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mann lf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kilflinger c. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Paskert 3b. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Deal 2b. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tyler p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Scott p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
O'Farrell p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hendrix p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

BOSTON

Hooper cf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Strunk 2b. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Whitman 1b. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
McInnis lf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Scott ss. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Thomas 3b. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Schang p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mays p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ruth p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary

Barber batted for Deal in eighth.
O'Farrell batted for Kilflinger in eighth.
Mann batted for Tyler in eighth.
Hendrix pitched in eighth for Chicago.
Hits and runs by innings.

Chinese Immigration Is Issue Now Before Business Organizations

Labor Situation Of Hawaii Is "Criminal"

Oriental Offer Only Solution, Assertion Of Albert Horner

The present Hawaiian labor situation, which though local to us is yet national in its scope, is little short of criminal, says Albert Horner, representative for Hawaii of the War Trade Board, in a letter to Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board at Washington, in which Mr. Horner strongly advocates throwing down the bars for the period of the war and admitting Oriental labor as the only possible relief of the situation.

Mr. Horner's letter was written August 21, and having by this time been received by Mr. McCormick, is now made public.

The local representative of the War Trade Board emphasizes the fact, which incidentally, was strongly brought out Tuesday at the selective draft conference, that the calling out of the national guard and the drafting of thousands of men, most of them plantation laborers, have brought about a serious labor shortage, so serious, indeed, that unless some measures be devised to counteract it, the food output of Hawaii will be materially reduced.

The remedy for the existing condition, he holds, is "a mere breaking down of barriers of political sentiment and political prejudice for the period of the war."

"We are asked," he says, "to save sugar by the pound, and yet, because of a prejudice against the yellow race we are forced to waste it by the thousand tons."

And now when we are calling upon our entire white man power for purely military purposes, and even ask the aid of the Orient to help us carry out our transportation difficulties, it seems to me unwise, if not absolutely foolish, to let our sugar and our rice land stand in the way of the most powerful of the Orient in keeping those industries alive until the governments and the food of the world can be placed upon a normal basis."

Mr. Horner's Letter

The text of Mr. Horner's letter is as follows:

"How Vance McCormick, Chairman, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—A short time ago, I was asked to state my views on the subject of labor supply and food production in Hawaii. I gave my views to my inquirer and in a way went on record, but I find that I am unable to do so in the subject from my mind. Hooper's slogan, 'Food will win the War,' has got into my system, and my day to day observations over just the ordinary daily routine keep hammering it into my head that Hooper's slogan is the keynote and keystone of the whole scheme and edifice that the Nation is building to down the Hun. Conversely, Hooper might have elaborated what is implied in his slogan, 'Without food, without victory.'

"In this remote and comparatively insignificant part of the Nation there is opportunity to lead to scrutinize the effect of war on food production. Why? Because our industry is intensely, almost exclusively, food producing. Take from us a few hotels and curio shops that before the war were essential to the growing tourist trade, and what are we industrially? We are a community engaged in growing food—sugar, pineapples, rice, all essential food products of high efficiency and food value. Every other pursuit in Hawaii—steamship companies, railway companies, manufacturing concerns, mercantile pursuits of all kinds—leans on the food industry for its maintenance."

Food Production Experts

"We have no bona fide manufacturing industry in the sense that the term is generally used; no munition works, no lumbering, no mining, no ship building, no varied factory production, to lead our thoughts away from the fact that it is food and food only that Hawaii contributes and can contribute to the cause of humanity. So we are single purpose and single eyed. For years we have concentrated our vision on the food question until we are a community of food production experts."

"Being a small community we are further enabled to take it all in, so to speak, and immediately detect causes and explain effects when we find we are not maintaining standards of efficiency and volume of production corresponding to our general established standards. We know the atmosphere of sugar, rice and pineapples as the New Englander does textiles, the Delawarean ships and the Texan, cattle. A separated and isolated out of the country, giving us almost exclusive attention to food crops, I believe that the effect of war on food production gets under our skin, affects us more promptly and more thoroughly perhaps than in other communities where diversified industries are general and the resident's eye is less directly focused upon food production."

"War has not disturbed our natural resources, but in intensive agriculture, the artificial and human elements must essentially be in combination with natural resources, in order to get even mediocre results. The two prime essentials in Hawaii are:

(a) the human hand, and

(b) fertilizer (Nitrate of Soda). Without either one of these, we would be immensely handicapped; without both, we are practically down and out, and our 600,000 tons of sugar, 4,000,000 cases of canned pineapples and production of rice sufficient for more than our own needs even as augmented by stationed and occasional troops, are cut at least in half, and the balance could only be produced at a cost loss that would put the finishing touches upon the collapse of Hawaii's food producing industries."

How About Man Power

"We are told that our nitrate requirements will be in some measure supplied, after munition requirements are served. Good! We admit that munitions have the first call, as explosives only will down the Hun; but how about the man power? We have recently been through the mobilization of our national guard and the first draft, the two together calling some six thousand (6000) men. This is right, too, and Hawaii wants to figure in the fighting. However, it will be easy for you to see, in view of what I have above explained, where these men are drawn from; from what pursuits in life they go to the great army. In a state where agriculture is ninety percent of all industries, ninety percent of the call to arms must be answered from the agricultural class; so with us nearly all the men go from the cane, pineapple and rice field to do their bit."

"They leave one essential field, that of agriculture, to take another, that of arms. We gain fighters and lose producers of food. There can only be one result, a reduction in volume of our agricultural products. Thousands of field workers cannot be taken away without a decided fall in usual outputs. Areas must be restricted and the remaining available labor applied only on the better lands, leaving out the inferior areas until after the war, unless substitutes for the absentees are to be had."

Even Children Help

"To show you that all in this Territory are earnestly striving to meet the situation, I will state that business recently called me to one of the other islands where I found every child, girls as well as boys—above ten years of age—old enough to do the work, really capable, engaged in planting or cultivating food products, the younger and older working on home gardens—not only the main products—sugar, pineapples and rice, and thus all were assisting to the limit of their ability in helping to keep up food production."

"I am a score of workers working in the cane fields, but notwithstanding the work in the fields was far behind. Planting for future crops, which is usually well under way at this time of the year, has yet hardly begun and in some instances cannot be undertaken but in a limited way because of labor shortage, which means reduced crops; continued labor shortage next year and the next years, when all food products will be so badly needed, means reduced output in spite of all efforts which can be made."

"From Oriental letters which have passed through my hands it is evident there is a rice shortage in Japan to such an extent that in a certain part of Japan the people attempted to mob the minister of agriculture, they holding that because of lack of foresight on his part this shortage was caused."

"This has caused a very serious condition to arise here and the price of rice in spite of price control has advanced until what was once a low cost requisite has become a high cost one."

"As there is much rice land in the Territory lying idle many advocate that it be utilized and relieve the situation. Again does the man power shortage confront us, as none but Chinese are able to work in the rice fields, and if you take the Chinese from other agricultural pursuits to grow rice you will find sugar and pineapples which must necessarily decrease as it is from these industries that laborers can be recruited for rice."

Conditions Differ Here

"Conditions here are wholly different from those on the mainland. On the mainland a shortage of laborers in one part of the country can be quickly supplied, at least partially from some other part, while here practically all are engaged in agriculture and all are at work, consequently there is no source from which to recruit laborers except without the Territory. Europe and America are of course impossible as a source. Action must be taken at once or there will follow a tremendous reduction in food products. In some instances local sugar companies have restricted their planting area in order to make sure that they have labor enough to cultivate and harvest what they do plant. I believe that unless some relief is afforded the number of acres of sugar land permitted to be fallow will mean a loss of 50,000 tons of sugar for 1919."

"Since the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, with Japan, which effectually closed Hawaii to Japanese immigration, the people of Hawaii have consistently kept their mouths shut about a labor supply from Asiatic sources, as they regarded the opposition of mainland opinion as so powerful, as to utterly drown out any cry from Hawaii, although the Orient is as naturally our base of labor

Chamber Stops Action Until Later Date

Fears Expressed That It Might Be Thought A Backward Step

The directors of the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon refused to vote for a resolution endorsing a bill now in congress to permit thirty thousand unskilled Chinese laborers to enter the Hawaiian Islands preferring to postpone action until two committees of the chamber shall have reviewed the whole situation as it related to the cultivation of food products. The Ad Club, which had a similar resolution before it at its noon session failed to endorse it, merely because the chairman forgot to put the motion during a burst of applause.

One of the grounds upon which the directors decided to defer action, leaving it open to the general membership of the chamber to consider, was that a request made upon congress to permit the entry of these laborers might be construed as a backward step in the Americanization of the Hawaiian Islands, particularly in view of the possibility of the greater portion of this number being males.

At both the Ad Club and the meeting of the directors of the chamber, there were advocates of the plan who presented the need of the Territory for laborers not only to cultivate rice, but to replace the laborers who have been called to the colors, the speakers setting forth succinctly the fact that the labor situation on the plantations has reached a critical stage, and the Chinese may be the only practical solution.

Hindle Addresses Ad Club

W. H. Hindle, who has made two trips to Washington to further this plan, gave a stirring talk on labor conditions and the absolute need here of these new Chinese laborers, before the Ad Club. He announced he was about to leave again for Washington to work for support of Delegate Kua

supply as Europe has been to the Atlantic seaboard.

"Within the past year or two, the Chinese rice growers of Hawaii have made efforts to prevail upon congress to permit of a restricted Chinese immigration now in Hawaii only. Again the substantial interest of Hawaii regarded this as a futile movement and they did not cooperate or endorse the effort made."

"Now, however, although heartily approving the mobilization of our guard and drafted and volunteers puts squarely before us the fact that it is either shortage of production or else substitutes for absentees who are in the fight."

Remedy Simple Yet Difficult

"Now the remedy. It is simple, yet difficult. A mere breaking down of barriers of political sentiment and political prejudice for the period of the war. Our Oriental neighbors are willing, I believe, to supply us the man power upon any terms that congress may dictate, and it should not take congress long to dictate a safe method. We have already a sensible precedent in the action of Britain and France, who have transported the Oriental half round the globe as a substitute in the place of the native food producer who is now busy killing Huns, and yet must be fed. It is a well known fact that an army travels on its stomach. The President talks of an army without limit of numbers; big enough to win the war. Congress wavers because of the effect on industry and food production, between a figure three millions and five millions. No matter which figure is finally determined upon, it will be a colossal task to feed it, to go on providing for our Allies, and at the same time our civilian population at home. Food will win the war, but we must have the food. Man power, the human hand, is an indispensable requisite."

Applies to Mainland

"I speak from the standpoint of Hawaii's needs, but I feel convinced that the argument will apply to continental United States more forcibly with each recurring draft on our man power. Without a remedy by substitution, by putting a strong right arm in the place of our native plowman, who has gone to war, who is going to fill the haversack abroad and supply the larger at home."

"Recently I have been heartened somewhat in reading the illuminating discussion in the United States Senate of June 28 last (Congressional Record pp. 9089-9099) by Senators Cummings of Iowa and Macomber of North Dakota, on the bill making appropriations for the army, involving the question of the size of the army and also the graver question of the effect of a five million army upon our industrial situation at home. Senator Macomber notably points out the danger imminent and goes on to prescribe the remedy and in the course of his remarks says: 'An overwhelming victory is so vitally important to all the world and to this country that sentiment against alien or yellow labor should be thrown to the winds.'"

"This expresses my views exactly. The alien or yellow labor to which the senator refers is our ally; is as deeply interested in the successful determina-

tion in both houses of the local legislature, favoring the plan and was passed asking congress to grant this relief."

Following this local endorsement, the Chinese society's representative returned to Washington and after considerable discussion convinced the Delegate of the soundness of the proposition and he introduced the bill, known as Bill No. 93.

"This is the measure we have asked the chamber of commerce to endorse," said Mr. McCormick.

He added that he anticipated the bill will be changed materially and will not eventually appear in its present form, for it needs amending and adding to. He said the Delegate was enthusiastic over the plan. The original statements in the bill, however, should be amplified, as it is really a war measure now, and instead of being a matter of the Chinese United Society for rice cultivation only, is a community affair in view of the general shortage of unskilled labor, due to the heavy demands of the war department for draftees for military service.

Acting President Atherton said he would prefer to have the matter come before a general meeting of the members, as he realized it was a situation which concerned the welfare of the whole Territory.

F. D. Lowrey said that inasmuch as it had been stated the bill now in congress is to be changed, and nothing definite had been announced as to what these changes were to be, and in view of the fact that the meeting was not largely attended by directors, he expressed the hope that the matter would be set over to the general meeting.

Peck Sets Obstacles

L. Tenney Peck said that the subject involved treaties and congressional actions of the past, and principally involved the question of the withdrawal of the privilege to bring Chinese labor into the Islands since Annexation, and in the past there had been a complete turn-down to such suggestions coming from the Islands. He felt the resolution should be referred to a committee and taken up at the next general meeting of the chamber. He presented a motion to this effect.

W. M. Chamberlain agreed that the matter was one of the greatest importance to the Territory. The people here had for a long time been trying to Americanize the Territory, but he wondered whether the importation of 30,000 Chinese laborers into the Islands from China will not be a backward step. He said a high tribute to the Chinese residents and their children, who, he said, are among our best citizens, but still the importation of thirty thousand Chinese males, who are proposed for residence here for a limited time, might be considered a backward step.

Mr. Helsar withdrew his motion for the passage of the resolution in favor of the motion of Mr. Peck, saying that he too had come to the conclusion the subject had more important angles than he had at first considered.

At next Wednesday's general meeting of the chamber will be given over largely to a report from the maritime affairs committee on the greater Honolulu harbor project. Mr. Atherton will probably call a special meeting for the consideration of the "Chinese Labor Resolution."

W. S. S.

RAYMOND BACK FROM SWING AROUND KAUAI

Campaigning Trip Highly Successful and Mauie Confident

Dr. James H. Raymond, who is seeking the nomination for delegate to congress on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to Jack McCandless, returned yesterday morning from what he considers a most successful campaigning trip on Kauai. Senator R. H. Maekaka accompanied him on the swing around the Garden Island and explained to the Hawaiians Doctor Raymond's principles and what real 100 percent American Democrats were fighting for in this Territory.

Meetings were held in Lihue, Waihee, Kapaa, Kalaheo, Hanalei, Naawiliwili, Hanalei, Kapa, and Koloa, which, according to reports, were largely attended. Doctor Raymond will remain in Honolulu until Saturday when he will leave for his campaign on Maui. When this is completed he will return to Honolulu to be present at the opening rally of the Democratic party, September 21.

Link McCandless left yesterday for Hawaii where he will conduct a number of meetings. He has not quite recovered from a sprained knee he suffered last Sunday and was obliged to use crutches when he left on the steamer yesterday.

W. S. S.

Chronic Diarrhoea

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers. Benaon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

W. S. S.

Arthur G. Smith, former attorney general of the Territory, has been commissioned as examining officer of the territorial supreme court.

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